

## WILL EXHAUST TIME LIMIT.

VAIN SPANISH EFFORTS TO STAY THE INEVITABLE.

COUNTER-PROPOSALS IN PARIS OVER THE PHILIPPINES—SPAIN'S FINAL ANSWER TO BE MADE MONDAY.

Paris, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will exhaust her time limit, which expires on Monday, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine Islands. In the mean while the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every resource to postpone the inevitable.

As cabled on Wednesday, they could not accept the American ultimatum as ultimate without asking if it really were so. That applied to the time limit. Now the Spaniards apparently doubt the fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines, and to-day they sent a communication to the American Commissioners asking if the latter would accept a counter-proposal by Spain to cede the Philippines for \$100,000,000. Spain imagines the Americans will be willing to top off the great island of Mindanao from the Philippines and pay Spain \$50,000,000 for what would remain, instead of the \$20,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

## NO LOOPHOLE OF ESCAPE.

Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, but she will finally be compelled to know that the United States' offer means \$2,000,000, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum. Spain before giving up or turning away will also propose some alternative bargain of the Carolines or the Canary Islands to be held in the possession of the United States, in addition to the Philippine Islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines. In other words, Spain may offer to cede certain territory in the Carolines and Canaries and the control of the Philippines by the United States under a nominal Spanish sovereignty, and as a further inducement will propose that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine Islands.

## MONTERO RIOS'S GUARDED TALK.

Señor Montero Rios told the correspondent of The Associated Press this evening that the Spanish Peace Commissioners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

"We are considering the matter," he said, "in a conciliatory spirit, and are anxious to re-establish friendly relations between the two countries. At the same time we are here to defend the interests and honor of Spain."

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that the Spanish Commissioners had decided to accept the American offer of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, Señor Montero Rios, shaking his head, said:

"No, no; the Commission has not yet decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at the conference on Monday, when we will discuss the matter with the Americans. At the same time," he added in a still lower voice, "we will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

"Then the final instructions have not yet come?"

"Ah, but we are approaching a confidential matter," said Señor Montero Rios, innocently. "Everything connected with both Commissions is a secret."

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONTERO RIOS.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—After visiting the Queen Regent to-day, in order to console with Her Majesty on the anniversary of the death of her husband, King Alfonso XII, who died on November 25, 1885, the Ministers met in Council. They were occupied exclusively with the consideration of the peace question. Eventually the Ministers unanimously approved the instructions to Señor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission, drawn up by the Foreign and Colonial Ministers, which will be telegraphed to Paris to-night.

While the Cabinet Ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent to the Spanish Commissioners, it is believed the Philippine question will be settled on Monday next. The Premier, Señor Sagasta, was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris Conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied:

"Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will arise or further consultations or exchanges of views will be necessary."

The "Correspondencia" to-day comments upon the attitude of the Americans in insisting upon a renewal of the protocol of 1875, thanks to which they, without warning, conspired against Spain in Cuba," and adds:

"The Americans will next plot against Spain in the Canary Islands and Belmar Islands, without Spain being able to punish them."

## ARMS MEANT FOR CARLISTS SEIZED.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—A quantity of arms destined for the Carlists have been seized in a house at Bilbao.

## RUSSIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" says: "A Russian diplomatist, in the course of an interview, has declared that Russia will not stir a finger to prevent the United States from occupying the Philippines, but he said he was unable to conceal his conviction that the influence of America's attitude presaged the termination of the friendship which has hitherto subsisted between Russia and the United States."

## PROTEST AGAINST EXPANSION.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE SENDS A MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT McKinley.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Anti-Imperialist League, an organization originating in Massachusetts, and of which ex-Governor Boutwell is president, and today, through its secretary, Irving Winslow of Boston, presented to President McKinley a "protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event, and over any other foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof, because such action would be dangerous to the public, wasteful of its resources, in violation of its constitutional principles, and fraught with moral and physical evils to our people."

"The President informed," said the Senator to-day, "that the appropriation bill will be passed, and as the House and Harbor bill is due, it being enacted every two years, a strong effort will be made to secure one this winter. It is not probable that any financial legislation will be attempted, and I do not look for new Army legislation beyond what may seem necessary to meet the emergencies of the present situation. There may be legislation regarding the Hawaiian Islands."

"I do not look for any new and sweeping legislation at the coming session," said the Senator to-day. "The appropriation bill will be passed, and as the House and Harbor bill is due, it being enacted every two years, a strong effort will be made to secure one this winter. It is not probable that any financial legislation will be attempted, and I do not look for new Army legislation beyond what may seem necessary to meet the emergencies of the present situation. There may be legislation regarding the Hawaiian Islands."

## SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

CALLED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONSIDER ADVICES FROM PARIS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS REITERATED—A NEW, BUT UNKNOWN, POINT RAISED.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at 10 o'clock to-night. All the members were with the President except Secretary Long, who is out of the city.

The meeting was called by the President, in order that his advisers might consider with him the advice received this evening from the American Peace Commissioners in Paris. It is understood that the advice related to counter proposals informally made to the Americans by the Spanish Commissioners.

At the close of the meeting, which lasted only forty minutes, and was held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary Hay said that the President had received some advices from Paris which he desired to lay before the Cabinet, and that he had called the members together to consider them. Mr. Hay declined to discuss the nature of the advices, as, he said, that was a matter which could not be gone into for publication at this time. He added, however, that, after considering the contents of the dispatches, the President had cabled to the American Commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one new point in the negotiations was raised in the dispatches received by the President. It related to a modification of the terms of the proposition submitted to the Spaniards a few days ago by the American Commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted was made clear by the President in cabling a reiteration of his former instructions. The American Commissioners will insist that the demands of the United States as presented to Spain a few days ago be considered without further modification. That they will be acceded to by the Spanish Commissioners is the earnest belief of the members of the Cabinet and the President.

"OPEN DOOR" IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE TERM AS APPLIED TO FUTURE COMMERCE EXPLAINED BY CHAIRMAN DINGLEY.

Washington, Nov. 25 (Special).—Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has just returned to Washington, was asked to-day to give his view of the scope and meaning of the so-called "open door" policy, which, it is now suggested, is likely to be applied by this country to the commerce of the Philippines.

"The phrase 'open-door policy,' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers, means simply equality of treatment and not free trade. As applied to the dependencies of a country, it simply means that imports from all countries are to be admitted on the same terms as imports from the mother country. As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course, this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with Territorial form of government, because the Constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States, unless there should be an amendment to the Constitution permitting this.

"Whether it would be possible to apply this policy to the Philippines after they should become a part of the territory of the United States under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to 'make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States,' I am not prepared to say. It is noticeable, however, that in the resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii, passed at the last session of Congress, it was provided that the Hawaiian tariff should continue in force until Congress should otherwise determine.

"It is to be borne in mind, however, that the present talk about an 'open-door' policy for the Philippines is intended to apply entirely to those islands while under a military administration, which would be permissible, and not to apply to those islands after they shall have been formally recognized as a part of the United States.

"Of course, it would be competent for the Paris Commissioners to incorporate in the treaty with Spain a provision granting to Spanish imports into the Philippines equality of treatment with imports from the United States for a term of years, and that provision in the treaty, when ratified by the Senate and projected into law by Congress, would be the law of the land.

"In the discussion of the 'open-door' policy I notice that many papers assume that it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada, her most important colony, which admits imports from Great Britain at 25 per cent less duty than they are admitted from the United States and other countries. It is understood that this policy was adopted by Canada, if not on the suggestion, at least with the approval, of Mr. Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies, and that he is urging other colonies of Great Britain to give a similar preference to that country.

"It should be borne in mind that a very vital point as to revenue is involved in the possible admission of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines into the Union as Territories or States. These tropical islands are capable of producing every pound of sugar and many other tropical products that the United States consumes. If they should be admitted into the Union in such a manner as to extend our tariff over them, and thereby allow the free importation of their products, we should probably lose not less than \$90,000,000 of revenue annually, which would be a very serious situation under existing conditions.

"All of these difficulties only serve to emphasize the soundness of the suggestion that the policy for the next year is to continue the military administration of whatever islands fall into our hands, and in the mean time make such a thorough investigation of every phase of the serious problems which must be met as will properly prepare us to meet them with wise legislation."

## ROYAL LIMITED.

New-York to Washington, 2:55 p. m. White-hall Terminal (South Ferry) and 3 p. m. foot ferry. Street. Excelsior Pullman. Pulling. Car Service. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New-York and Washington.—Adv.

## KIDNAPPED FOR SAILOR.

A DARING CASE OF "SHANGHAI" COMES TO LIGHT IN THIS PORT.

DRUNKEN UNITED STATES SEAMAN FROM THE DOLPHIN AWAKES ABOARD AN OUTWARD BOUND MERCHANTMAN—JUMPS OVERBOARD, AND IS FOUND INCEASED IN ICE IN AN OPEN BOAT.

Through the regulations governing the shipping of sailors and the precautions taken as to sailors' boarding-houses the custom of shipping the men on vessels without their own sober consent has been practically done away with, but yesterday an apparently flagrant case of genuine "shanghaiing" came to the knowledge of the shipping officials, and it will be thoroughly investigated. The case seems to be an especially daring attempt to reap the reward paid for furnishing sailors to ships on long voyages, for the man who was thus captured and put on board a merchantman was one of Uncle Sam's bluejackets, who had come home to spend Thanksgiving with his relatives in Brooklyn. Like many of the other sailors this one found that "shore leave" was the most enjoyable thing after confinement on board ship, and he proceeded to enjoy it on reaching New-York in true sailor fashion. He only realized that his experiences were not to be all enjoyment when he woke up early yesterday morning on a vessel bound for Yokohama, and found that he had been signed as one of the crew of that vessel and stood a chance of being classed as a deserter from the Navy.

The story of the sailor's adventures first came out when the late Edward M. Timpane put in to Pier A, North River, and landed a man who, it was thought, would die from exposure. Captain Roche of the tug, while she was bound to quarantine from the city, had seen a small boat floating in the Bay off Sixty-fifth-st. Bay Ridge. He changed his course to come up with this small boat, and soon saw a sailor sitting in the stern. The man was almost completely covered with a coating of ice and snow. He was taken on board the tug, and it was found that he was completely stupefied by the cold. In the cabin of the tug they gave him hot drinks, and he was eventually restored to consciousness. He then said that he was John Wilson, twenty-nine years old, a sailor on the United States ship Dolphin, and told a strange tale.

## THE SAILOR'S STORY.

A few days ago, the sailor said, he had obtained shore leave from the Dolphin, which is now at Washington, and came to New-York to spend Thanksgiving with his mother, at No. 25 Fayette-st., Brooklyn. He soon found some companions whom he had known ever since he entered the service, and with them started out to have a good time. The last he remembered until early Friday morning was that he was still having a good time. He woke up then to find himself on board the ship Tam o' Shanter, bound for Yokohama. He then realized that he had been shanghaiing, and determined to escape from the vessel.

Conferring with several members of the crew he found another man who said that he had been put on board against his will. This man expressed a desire to escape while the ship was still in the Bay. Two other members of the crew also expressed their willingness to desert, and the four men made a break for liberty about 4 o'clock yesterday morning while the mate was below. They lowered the ship's boat over the side, and Wilson got into it. The second man to go down the rope, however, upset the tiny craft, and with Wilson fell into the water. What became of the other two men neither Wilson nor his companion could tell. As was learned afterward from the captain of the ship, however, they got away. Wilson held on to the upturned boat, which drifted with the tide away from the ship, and at last succeeded in righting it. It is a companion whose name is John Lessey, held on to the anchor chain, and was later on rescued and taken aboard the Tam o' Shanter.

The captain of the ship is Thomas Ballard. He said the city yesterday afternoon from quarantine to ship four new men in place of Wilson and Lessey and the other two sailors. He brought Lessey up to the city, and allowed him to go as soon as he found out that the man had been placed on board without knowing where he was going. In the mean time the story told by Wilson had been investigated by the harbor police and found to be correct. A policeman from the station took Wilson to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there found that he was a sailor from the Dolphin. The policeman left him there, and he was at once put on board the steamer ship Vermont. He was told that if he wanted to return to the Dolphin he would have to arrange to pay his own transportation. He said that he did not want to be considered a deserter, and at once sent 10 cents for the money to pay his way to Washington.

## CAPTAIN SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Captain Ballard of the Tam o' Shanter said, when seen yesterday, that he knew nothing about the "shanghaiing" of the sailors, and that he had obtained them in the regular way through a boarding-house. All he knew was that four of his men had gone, and that he had come ashore for four more. At the office of the Shipping Commissioner in the Chesbrough Building, Commissioner Maurice J. Power, when asked about the case, said he hardly believed "shanghaiing" was possible under the present system of signing sailors. It was true, however, he said, that sometimes sailors might be lured into a boarding-house dummy, who would answer to the sailor's name before the Commissioner.

The records of the Shipping Commissioner's office show that Wilson was signed on the name of Wilson on November 22, and was supposed to have answered rollcall on board ship the same afternoon. Whether a dummy was used to answer to the name on the ship is not known. The man was put on board the ship by Richard Murphy, a boarding-house keeper, of No. 181 Cherry-st., who said that Wilson owed him \$14 for board. When asked about the case, Murphy said that the sailor's advance money was \$14, and that he had given the boarding-house keeper the amount of all knowledge of the attempt to "shanghai" Wilson.

## MANY NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

NEARLY A REPETITION OF THE CHARITY BAZAAR DISASTER IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 25.—There was a very narrow escape to-day from a repetition of the terrible disaster of the Charity Bazaar fire. While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry-room of the Church of St. Germain-des-Prees, where many girls from the schools were in attendance, the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished, and a fearful panic ensued, everybody instantly recalling the Charity Bazaar.

The priests finally succeeded in allaying the panic, but not before forty girls were more or less seriously injured by trampling.

## KILLED IN HIS OWN FACTORY.

WILLIAM E. NORWOOD MEETS A TRAGIC DEATH AT BEVERLY, MASS.

Beverly, Mass., Nov. 25.—William E. Norwood, of the firm of Seth Norwood & Co., shoe manufacturers, was instantly killed, and one of the employees had a leg broken in an accident at the factory this morning when an iron bar fell on the foot of the workman. Mr. Norwood was standing near the bar when it struck him on the head, causing instant death, and leaving W. Murphy, also a workman, with a severe fracture of the skull, causing a fracture of the spine.

Mr. Norwood was a brother of Francis Norwood, of the Governor's Council, and was well known throughout the country. He was sixty-two years old.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Carnegie's First Article, printed in last Sunday's World, against the annexation of those islands, attracted attention by its strong arguments. Tomorrow's article, it is promised, will be still more striking.

## ONLY IN THE SUNDAY WORLD.

## IN CAMP NEAR HAVANA.

LANDING OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

FOUR COMPANIES OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS DISSEMBARK AT MARIANO BEACH FROM THE TRANSFORD FLORIDA—REVIEWED BY GENERAL GREENE.

Havana, Nov. 25.—The United States transport Florida, with four companies of the 2d Volunteer Engineers, arrived in front of Morro Castle at 6 o'clock this morning from Tampa, took a pilot on board and proceeded. At 7 o'clock she arrived in front of Mariano Beach.

General Greene and his staff left the Hotel Inglaterra at 6 o'clock this morning for Mariano, in order to superintend the landing of the American troops there.

All four companies of the engineers landed by 9:30 o'clock at the Mariano wharf, with colors flying. They formed at the landing-place and marched straight for their camp, two miles away, filing past General Greene and his staff, who, on horseback, reviewed the men as they passed. All the men, with the exception of five, who are still suffering from seasickness and were taken to the camp by train, were in line, and all are in good spirits and fit for duty.

One hundred and fifty Cubans of General Menocal's division were employed in clearing the camp site, and by 11 o'clock the tents were being pitched for the first American camp at Havana.

Apart from the few cases of seasickness only two of the 280 men who landed from the Florida are on the sick list. Patrick Toehig is suffering from dysentery and Thomas Leonard from a dislocated kneecap, but both had their present complaints when they left the United States.

The men have been busy all the afternoon pitching camp and fixing tents. The site selected for the camp is excellent, on high ground and well supplied with water. The men have arrived with only heavy underwear, woollen blouses and cloth breeches, which are very trying under the scorching sun of the season. The medical staff considers it urgently necessary that khaki uniforms be sent at once for the comfort of the men.

The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners to-day delivered a note announcing the complete evacuation of the Holguin division.

The United States Commissioners sent the Spaniards a note informing them that the following troops were expected on or about November 30: The 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who will be stationed at Pinar del Rio; the 3d New-Jersey, to be stationed at Mariel, and the 20th New-Jersey, assigned to Guanajay, all in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The troops destined for Mariel will be landed there, the port affording excellent shelter and facilities for disembarkation. Those intended for the city of Pinar del Rio and Guanajay will land in Havana Harbor, where they can make immediate railway connection for those points.

## CUBAN MAYOR FOR SANTIAGO.

GENERAL WOOD GIVING THE NATIVES A CHANCE AT SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 25.—Some time ago Mayor McLeary, whom General Leonard Wood had appointed Mayor of Santiago, requested to be relieved of his Mayoralty duties and to be returned to his military post. This request was granted to-day. In the opinion of General Wood it is preferable to appoint to the Mayoralty a civilian acceptable to the Cubans, and he has appointed as Mayor McLeary's successor, Señor Bacardi, an old resident. He is anxious to give the Mayor as much authority as is compatible with military jurisdiction. The new Mayor will conform to General Wood's ideas, which are to give the Cubans every opportunity to show themselves capable of self-government.

Major McLeary as a military Mayor gave the satisfaction to all classes. He has now been assigned to the duties of Inspector-General of the province, and will shortly take a tour including Holguin, Gibara, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo and other points, making reports to General Wood.

The first official act of Mayor Bacardi was to discharge the entire clerical force in the Mayor's office and to employ Cubans who had served in the war. He will shortly issue a manifesto to the effect that he intends encouraging the city's development and giving employment, so far as conditions will permit, to worthy persons. He will promise to look closely to the general interests of the community, and will call on all Cubans to obey the law and thus to promote the prosperity of the country and to insure the happiness of its people. General Wood has high hopes of this first attempt at civil government under Cuban control.

Colonel H. D. Borup, having completed his work in the Ordnance Department, is taking over all the captured armament in the province. He is also giving close attention to the condition of the United States ordnance, regarding which he will report to Washington.

Lieutenant Brooks will probably be appointed to supervise the system of waterworks. He is now engaged virtually upon routine work only in connection with the Ordnance Department.

General Wood has given his approval to a scheme for a school for the higher education of women similar to the American Normal School.

To-day he issued a notice imposing a fine of \$1,000 upon any person promoting a bullfight, and a fine of \$500 upon any promoter of a cockfight. In the case of a cockfight the fine will fall upon witnesses as well as promoters.

The rural police have been instructed to keep a special lookout along the telegraph line between Santiago and San Luis, as the peasant farmers are still cutting the wire and using it to bale hay and for other purposes.

The civil administration of the province is now virtually complete. The appointment of Supreme Court Judges will be made to-morrow, and as the local Bar Association has put forward several names, General Wood will probably select from among these.

## CASTELLANOS SUCCEEDS BLANCO.

A DIVISION COMMANDER TO BE THE LAST SPANISH GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

Havana, Nov. 25.—Marshal Blanco, whose resignation as Captain-General of Cuba has just been accepted, will be succeeded by General Jimenez Castellanos, a division commander.

General Jimenez Castellanos was asked by the United States Evacuation Commissioners to-day to appoint a day and hour when they can visit him at the palace to say farewell.

## PASSPORTS TO BE GIVEN TO THE ALDEAS.

Passports were to-day delivered to the aldeas-decap of General Blanco's staff, who will sail for Spain on the steamer Juan Forgas on December 3. On the same steamer, it is announced, will embark Marshal Blanco, General Solano and his staff and the officials employed at Blanco's headquarters.

## SEÑOR GOVIN, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Colonel Govin, Secretary of the Interior in the Colonial Government, has accepted the resignation of the Civil Governors of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The resignation of Señor Pago, the fiscal agent of the Queen Regent in Cuba, has also been accepted.

## SEÑOR FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO, THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Señor Fernandez de Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, last evening held a long conference with General Greene.

## AMONG THE ARRIVALS AT HAVANA THIS MORNING.

Among the arrivals at Havana this morning were the Norwegian steamer Colombia, from Mobile, and the Spanish steamer Telestora, from Liverpool, both with caravans and passengers.

## AND THE SPANISH CRUISERS INFANTA ISABEL AND CONDE DE VENADITO, FROM NOVIÑA.

The volunteer forces at Cardenas have delivered their arms to the authorities.

## GENERAL WOOD'S WORK AT SANTIAGO.

HE REPORTS THAT THE CITY IS CLEAN, HEALTHY AND ORDERLY.

Washington, Nov. 25.—General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the War Department of which the following is an abstract:

I have sent rations all along the seacoast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter rations about in such manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while waiting the development of their first crop. Santiago to-day is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American seacoast south of Fort Morris, Ga. Excellent order prevails; there has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy.

## STRICKEN ON A CABLECAR.

A CONDUCTOR FALLS DEAD AT THE PASSENGERS' FEET.

Passengers on cable-car No. 110 of the Broadway road were horrified last night at 9:30 o'clock, when, as the car reached Barclay-st. on the downtown trip, the conductor suddenly lost his balance while collecting a fare and fell unconscious to the floor. The gripman was informed by one of the passengers, and the car was stopped. Policeman Schenckelwitz of the Church-st. station, with the help of two passengers, carried the stricken man to a drug store at the corner. Restoratives were applied there, and an ambulance was sent for in a hurry, but all efforts to restore the man were unavailing, and the ambulance surgeon on his arrival pronounced him dead.

The man was identified as L. H. Buddick, forty years old, of No. 220 East Eighty-eighth-st. It was said that he left a family there. The cause of death seemed to be heart disease. Buddick had been on the road for two years.

## HARD AT WORK ON THE MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT WILL TREAT QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE WAR AT GREAT LENGTH.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The President is devoting all his spare time to the preparation of his Message to Congress. Minor matters will be considered briefly, and by far the larger share of the Message will be devoted to the great questions which have been raised by the war. Sections of the document have been gone over by the President with the most able and experienced members of his staff, particularly those to whose departments they particularly relate, and the indications now are that the Message will exceed in length any sent to Congress for several years.

## CLERKS IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

FLENNED IN A REAR BUILDING IN VERY-SEVEN-TWO, DOORS WERE BROKEN OPEN.

Fire was discovered in the basement of the five-story brownstone front building No. 4 and Barclay-st. soon after 8 o'clock last night by Policeman Burdette, of the Church-st. station. The firemen had a hard time reaching the building owing to the condition of all the approaches, but when they did get there they made short work of the blaze, which was confined to the basement.

The whole building is occupied by Whitall, Tatum & Co., dealers in druggists' sundries. Twenty clerks, however, who were at work in the concern's offices on the first floor of the rear building, No. 45 Vesey-st., were cut off from retreat by the smoke, and had to make their way to the street through the second and third floors, and perhaps fatally burned. It was reported that the men, who all got out unhurt, are estimated at \$200, and is amply covered by insurance.

## FIRE IN INDIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Indianapolis, Nov. 25.—The interior of the building of the Indiana Medical College, a department of the University of Indianapolis, was burned early this morning. The fire was caused by a defective furnace, the flames shooting up a stairway. Two of the internes, Dr. Herman Shobe, of Laguerre, Ind., and Dr. R. C. Morgan, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., were endangered. Dr. Morgan used the fire-escape from the third floor. Dr. Shobe attempted to escape by means of a rope, but was caught by the flames, and the second and third floors, and perhaps fatally burned. He was rescued later by the fire-engine. The loss will amount to \$10,000, insurance, \$2,000.

## TAMMANY BILLS ENPAID.

SYRACUSE HOTEL-KEEPERS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES OVER THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 25 (Special).—Tammany Hall and the Chicago Platform Democrats have not paid all their hotel bills contracted during the Democratic State Convention in this city, over two months ago, and some of the hotel proprietors threaten suits. When the advance men for Tammany were in this city they contracted for accommodations and assured the hotel-keepers that the bills would be forthcoming.

Among the bills which the Tammany Hall men stayed was Congress Hall, whose proprietor has been looking for some time for his pay for three suites. After other efforts to secure his money failed he threatened legal action, and then the Tammany officials informed him that a representative would come to the city to settle. Nearly \$20 is still due the Vanderbilt House, and bills sent repeatedly to Tammany headquarters have not been acknowledged. It is probable that other arrears will be taken to collect the money. A larger sum than this is due the Yates, where Croker and Hill made their headquarters. At the St. Cloud there is an unpaid wine bill of \$5.

The Chicago Platform Democrats left an unpaid bill of \$10 at the Hotel Imperial. Action was taken against the leader, Henry M. McDonald, and a judgment was secured. It was said to-day that McDonald had not yet been paid, and further attempts to secure it will be made. The contracts at the Jefferson Hotel and at the Hamilton Hotel, both Tammany, are also unpaid. The latter left unpaid bills, but subsequently settled.

## EARTHQUAKE FELT IN THE SOUTH.

DISTINCT SHOCKS IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Richmond, Nov. 25.—Many points in South and Southwest Virginia report having experienced an earthquake shock about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The disturbance was felt from Nottoway County to the Tennessee line. There was the usual preceding rumbling noise. No damage is reported.

Richmond, N. C., Nov. 25.—A dispatch to "The News and Observer" from Franklinville, N. C., has been that a distinct earthquake shock was felt there at 2:30 o'clock. A special dispatch from Winston, N. C., says a distinct earthquake shock was felt there at 2:30 this afternoon. It shook the largest buildings in town.

## DIVISION OF OPINION ON EXPANSION.

RECONSIDERED WHEN THE VOTE WAS A TIE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 25 (Special).—A mass-meeting of citizens of this city was held to-night to discuss the question of territorial expansion. All were invited regardless of politics. The attendance was large, and ringing resolutions were adopted declaring against the annexation of the Philippine Islands and territorial expansion. The resolutions declared territorial expansion contrary to the fundamental principles of the American Government.

The crowd began to disperse about 10 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned. A motion was made to reconsider the question. This prevailed and the second vote was a tie. A set of resolutions, offered by ex-Congressman Brown, expressing confidence in President McKinley and his Cabinet, were voted down and intense feeling was shown before the meeting adjourned. The meeting was a representative one, several hundred of the leading business men of the city being present.

Rockwood's Photographs are charming Christmas presents. Avoid the holiday rush. 144 Broadway.—Adv.

## BROKERS THE VICTIMS.

CLEVER MANIPULATION OF STOCK COSTS THEM \$100,000.

## INTERESTING FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RESIGNATION OF ISAAC B. NEWCOMBE AND EDWIN W. ORVIS BY THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE OF THE EXCHANGE.

Some interesting facts